of this assemblage came the messenger bearing the

tidings from Massachusetts. The effect was like fire

thrown into a magazine of guapowder. A shout

arose at once from the people, "let us be in in-pendent, and let us defend our independence

with our lives and fortunes! "Resolutions, reported by

a committee consisting of Mesers, Brevart, Cannon and

Halch, were immediately adopted. It was to be ob-

served here that those resolutions were of the same

purport as a series drafted some days before by Mr

The ground taken in the resolutions was that all who in any manner countenanced the unchartered invasion

of American rights by the British Government, was an

enemy to their country; and also declared in favor of

directving all the political ties which bound the colonies

to the mother country. Many portions of these resolu-

tions were expressed in precisely identical terms with

those afterward employed in the great national ac-

clamation of independence. A permanent com-

mittee of that Convention was appointed, and

document declaring that all military and civil com-

missions issued under the authority of the British

Crown, were null and void in Mecklingburg County;

also that the legislation for every Colony ought to be

entirely controlled by its Provisional Congress, &c.

The lecturer then went into a lengthened and

elaborate investigation of the claim advanced rela-

tive to this latter document constituting the Mecklinburg Declaration of independence, and

adduced the testimony of several personally cognizant

f the circumstances, as also the reasons for supposing

he resolutions of May 20, passed at Charlotte, to be le

Having concluded his observations upon that branch o

his subject, the lecturer proceeded to say: I will now

sten to my moral. As I look around me I feel that

ou are my countrymen, gathered from all parts of our

broad, fair land. Probably the blood of some brave

soldler from every one of the glorious old Thirteen,

and baptized the nation in their blood and left it free-

ho with Washington to lead them, went through fire

probably the blood of some one of each is represented

here to-night. There is cortainly here, coursing through

our veins, the blood of New-England, of New-York,

of the Jerseys, of Pennsylvania, of brave little Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and of

Georgia. And, the blood of men from all those States

once made a common pool on more than one hard-

fought field. No sound was then heard of sectional

nas, and I for the Jersey's, and I tor Georgia. No, no

-the cry was "We fight for the freedom of all-we

want no freedom which does not cover all-we will

have no freedom but for all, and with God's good help,

on the fields of our country. (Applause) I tell you,

turn over the pages of those stirring times, until the heart throbs and the eye waters, and

we rise to a full appreciation of the dignity and

majestic sublimity of that purest and most unselfish

revolution recorded in the history of the world. [Ap-

tensely, altogether, exclusively American. That is the

celing. Now I say to you, look back, my countrymen.

Oh, how our brave old fathers clung together!

Poston was in trouble in 1775, and did no one sympa

thize with Boston? North Carolins, for one, expressed

her resentment openly; and at a cost of £800 sent to

her a vessel loaded with provisions, and the town from

which it was sent numbered but 600 inhabitants, and

the whole Colony but 150,000. And think you that

Boston did not appreciate the sympathy of North Caro-

line? Now, sons of the North, with the blood of the

dead soldiers of the Revolution coursing through

your veins, one and all, I stand here before

you with the blood of the South in my veins, [Ap

plause] And I hold out my hand to you in love, and I

say to you, our fathers were brethren and they fought

side by side, and they comforted each other in death

and on the battle field, and they loved each other, and

you refuse it ! No, no, you will not, for I can hear

you say, "You are our brethreen, for we are all

children of the one great household." And so we be,

and so, with God's blessing, we will ever be. Then, as

children of one family, what should be our conduct?

Mutual forbearance and love, and a firm, decided re-

sistance to all-come when and from where they may-

who would sow discord between us. [Loud and con-

tinuous applause] We are a large household, and there

must, therefore, be some diversity of opinion among

us. Let, however, there be none upon this great de

shall be discussed with entire respect for

termination, to wit: that our diversities of opinion

rights and consciences of each other; and our

to support each other's just rights shall be so

fulfilled that there shall be no discord that will lead to

the rupture of the family ties. Prominent among all

other matters of interest with us just now, is the de-

gether through life and if necessary, death, even on

the battle field. How near we may be to the need of

rll our strength, God only knows. But the day is

coming surely when we will need it all; may it find us

its approach. The moral of my story is briefly this

That sprung from fathers who all did well-all manfully

acted their parts throughout life, it becomes not us, their

sons, either to forget their sufferings and their achieve-

when it comes, neither disunited ner unprepared for

mutual determination in all honor and honesty

now what should we be? I tender you my hand;

for that is the way to bring out the true feeling-

cuse] Let your children turn over these pages, too.

have it for all we will, or leave our bones to bleach u

my countrymen, it is glorious to sit down

feeling, saying, "I fight for Massachusetts, and I for

and I for Connecticut, and I for the Caroli

mately entitled to be considered the first declaration.

from it there emanated on the 30th of May, 1773

brevart, in view of the meeting of the Conven-

enthis amendment, but was overruled by the Chair.

The Committee voted on the amendment and

The Committee voted on the amendment and agreed to it. Yess, 84; Nays, 80.

Mr. Hillyer (Ga.) offered an amendment:

"That, in the adjustment of the Tariff by the American Congress, the principle of protection ought to be abandoned, and the duties on imports ought to be aim for the sole parpose of taking revenue; and that the said Committee be instructed to consider so much of the President's Message as shall be referred to them, with a view to the modification of the existing Tariff on the principle hards respected." Mr. Hillyens said, it was just to the country in this civilized age of the world that the principles of protection ought to be shandoned; and he wished to lay down links straight and deep between the advocator of protection and a Tariff for revenue. A vote on his proposition admitted of no evasion or dodging. He wanted fair dealing.

Mr. Housron (Ala.) said he was opposed to Mr. HILEVER's amendment was adopted-

THOMAS M. Howe (Pa.) offered a further THOMAS M. Howe (Pa.) offered a further smendment, in-tructing said Committee to report a bill proposing specific duties wherever practicable, with a view to the prevention of iraud on the revenue by under-valuation, and at the same time of Protection to far as specifics in place of advalorems will protect the industrial interests of our country. He said a large majority of his constituents think the whole duty of this Government is not performed when it has provided revenue merely to keep the wheels of Government in motion, and to pay the salaries of a new pensiones upon the Government. They think all legitimate Governments are established for the benefit of the governed, and that when Government loss sight of the true interests of the pecaple, they lose sight of the great interests for which the Government has been instituted.

Mr. STANLY (N. C.) was opposed to the

Mr. STANLY (N. C.) was opposed to the smendment. He was however, a thoroughly Protective man for the sake of Protection without the humburgery of incidental matters. He did not want to a certain the disposition of the House; for what is the disposition of the Democratic party? Go to some of the iron men of Pernsylvania, and they out Herod Herod, when com-Per asyvania, and they out hered hered, when compared to the principles. Then go to the Southern Domocrats and you find the opposite—men who speak about the odious Whig Tarity of 1842. As a general rule the Whigs are in favor of Protection. He disapproved of the whole move; it would only make Busecombe at home. As to fixing the views of the Whigs, they got in a fix last November, and therefore he hoped his friends would not try to fix anything more upon them—[Laughter.]

Mr. Howk's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cartter offered an amendment to add

Mr. Howe's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cartter offered an amendment to add to Mr. Hillyer's amendment the words "with a view ultimately to free trade and dieset taxation." He thought they might as well look the subject square in the face. The history of tarifis show they are not reliable for any given amount of revenue. He had offered his amendment because it was in favor of the abolition of the custom-house. He believed it was an important political sanitary measure to jurify the corruption of the duties which have become cancerous on the body of the Republic. He was for saving the three millions of money now annually squandered on worthless persons, giving them a fund to corrupt and eat out the purity of franchise. He believed that direct taxation was more just to every section than the present mode of collecting terrance.

Mr. Brooks said, in September there was in the New York Sub-Treasury six and three-querter mil-lions of dollars, which then created uncasiness in the money market.

Mr. CARTTER's amendment was adopted Mr. LOCKHART offered a substitute for Mr. Brooks's proposition as amended, instructing said Com-mittee of Seven to repart a bill on or before the fourth Monday in January next, to graduate and reduce the Tariff to a revenue standard.

Mr. Brooks proposed to amend this, instructing the Committee to bring in a bill coloring the list of free pricies, and reducing the duty on such articles of foreign growth or production as do not come in compatition with the agriculture or manufactures of our country, and he gave his reasons for offering the smeadment.

Mr. Sweetser, (Ohio.) replied, and accused

the present Administration of extravagance.

Mr. Brooks replied in defense of the Admin-

Both the substitute and amendment were

The question then recurred on adopting Mr. Brocks's original amendment for the appointment of a Select Committee, as it had been amended on motion of Select Committee, as it has been amended on motion of Jones, (Term.) Hollyer and Cartler. No quorum voted; Yeas, 15; Nays, 64 The question was again taken, when 24 voted in the affirmative—Nays not counsed, the con-test being given up. So Mr. Brooks's proposition to re-fer the subject of the Tariff to a Select Committee, was

Mr. CLINGMAN, (N. C.) offered an amendment to abolish the duty on railroad iron, as a means of getting rid of the surplus revenue.

Mr. CHANDLER opposed the amendment. Pending the consideration of the subject, the Commit-tee rose, and the House adjourned.

There was during the day curious voting on

There was during the day curious voting our Mr. Brooks's resolution. Mr. Jones (Tenn.) put an all valoren rider to kill it. The House at first refused the rider, the vote being tied, but on a recount, anid much excitement, the rider was carried—84 to 80. This was the test of the whole proceeding, for if Jones's rider had been defeated, Brooks's proposition for a Solect Committee would have prevailed. The concluding voting was, in the main, firm, the House here showing its determination to take no action at all.

Interesting from the Mexican Boundary

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1852. The Providence Journal has received advices from Mr. Bartlett, Commissioner of the Mexican Boundary Survey, dated Chihuahus, Oct. 23, where he arrived with his party the day before, in 15 days from El Paso, with a small Mexican escort. On the 18th the train was sttacked by a party of Indians, one man was killed and eleven nules were lost. The Indians were armed with laccer end arrows, and some of them with fire-arms, and were mounted on fleet horses. They were repulsed, and one of them was left dead. Mr. Bartlett expected to leave the next day for Camargo,—distant 40 days' journey,—where he had appointed to meet Major Emory.

Navy Yard Order-Contemplated Strike at

Charlestown.
Boston, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1852. There is some excitement at the Charlestown There is some exertement at the Charlestown Kavy Yard, in consequence of the order from Washington requiring the men to commence work at ten minutes before tunrise. Eight hundred men are now employed in the Yard, and a public meeting is called to consider the order. A strike is anticipated. Ild Dispatch.] Boston, Thursday, Dec. 16-1 P. M.

A meeting of the workmen in Charlestown Navy Yard was beld at the Caty Hall this foreacon, and was largely attended. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the order of the Naval Bureau, adding one hour to the day's labor, and determining not to work until the order was countermanded. The meeting was

The Philadelphia Navy Yard Strike-Verdict Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1852.

The Navy Yard workmen continue their

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of John Ashe, (referred to yesterday,) have rendered a verdiet that his death was caused by injuries from being pushed down stairs at the Circus by Officer James Black.

North Carolina Legislature-Death of an old

Charleston. Charleston.
Charleston, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1852.
The North Carolina Legislature adjourns tonight. The appropriation of a million and a quarter of dollars for the Blue Ridge Railroad has passed both

James Marsh, Naval Architect, a native of Perth Amboy, but a resident of Charleston for 50 years, died to-day, aged 80. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1852.

We have no mail this morning south of Ra-leigh. The North Carolina Legislature had resolved to adjourn on the 22d inst. No further ballotings for a U.S. Senator have taken place. Resolutions providing for the immediate payment of \$100,000—the State's sub-scription to the North Carolina Railroad—had passed

Calvin H. Wiley has been elected Superinndent of the Common Schools of the State. Richard Gault, charged with murder, who escaped from jail three weeks ago, was captured by the Police this morning.

From Turk's Island.

Baltimone, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1852.

Dates from Turk's Island to November 30

have been received. 280,000 bushels of Salt remained there unsold. The price was 11c 2012c. Phushel. The market was almost bare of Flour, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Pilot-Bread and Cheese. Rice was also scarce, and all provisions were unusually high. After the 1st January next, the export duty on Salt will be reduced \$\frac{1}{2} \cdots \text{elc.} \text{P}\$ bushel.

Yellow Fever had entirely disappeared. The deeths were mostly confined to strangers.

The American brig Sophia sailed on the 1st

for Alexandria, with two men in irons, who had mutinied and attempted the lives of the captain and mate.

The British brig Orion, of St. John, was wrecked on the Trit, on Salt Key, and proved a total

The U. S. Steamship Princeton.

The Beacon states that the U.S. steamship finceton is to be sent to New-York, to see what can be ne with her there. All the experiments to render I boilers sufficient have failed, and a report to that ect has been made to the Department at Washington. The Health of Hon. W. R. King.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1852. Mr. King is better, and hopes to be able to go to the Senate again in a few days, though his health is still in a very delicate state.

Recapture of an Escaped Marderer. Conner, who is charged with the murder of

Capt Hutchinson, and who broke jail last Saturday night, was arrested to night. A tremendous rain storm is prevailing here.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. North Carelina. BY REV. F. L. HAWKS, D.D. The Second Lecture of the Course was delivered before the New-York Historical Society last evening at the Metropolitan Hall, by Rev. F. L. HAWKS, D. D. The attendance was large and highly respectable. At 8 o'clock P. M. Hon Luther Bradish, the President, accompanied by the officers of the Society, appeared upon the platform, who at once proceeded to introduce the lecturer for the evening, Rev. Dr. Hawks. Rev. Dr. Hawks, upon coming forward, was warmly received, and proceeded to say: He was a bad man who was ashamed of an honest parentage because it wee poor and humble. He was no better who was ashamed of his country, because its history recorded few or none of the bloody triumphs of ambition, but told the simple story of a people's unobtrusive progress in civ lization and homely comfort. He was sorry for the man who, if his countrymen were frank and honest, did not love his country; he would not trust that man. He was there before them to speak to a Society whose chosen object of pursuit was History. It was belitting, therefere, that he should seek for his subject in History, But this was an American Society, and that fact narrewed his range of choice to American History. He would of course speak of that portion of American History which he had studied most, and knew best. That, then, would be the portion of the Republic in which he was born and reared. His theme was North Carolina; and all he had to tell was simple story of some of the incidents in her career. He did not suppose they were known to all, for the ca reer of North Carolina had been singularly unobtrusive, modest and quiet, and her true history yet remeined to be written. He would cand dly admit that what he was about to say had been collected to that end. There were three memorable incidents in that history. First: It was on the shores of North Carolina that the first English colony was planted. Second The first blood shed in battle with the troops of the British Government in support of the principles of the American Revolution was the blood of North Carolina; and the first battle-field wa on the soil of that State. Third: The first Declaration of Independence ever promulgated in any of these Colonics came from North Carolina, more than a year before the National Declaration of July 4, 1776. With the first two particulers he would not trouble his audience-he would, perhaps, occupy too much of their time before he disposed of the third, Without further preface he would begin his story, and to a correct understanding of it, it was necessary they should be informed of the condition of both North Caro line and its hardy inhabitants. The traveler, who, at this day journeyed southerly, upon the customary route, saw but little of North Carolina, save numerous hills of sand and forests of pine. He would be glad to escape from her boundaries, and was apt, in the retrospect, to say that all was barren. For nearly a hundred miles from her present sea-coast the land was evidently formed by the retrocession of the Ocean from its former limits, leaving here and there vas tracts of land, covered in some places with extensive and valuable forests of pine. But westward of this ancient boundary, for the extent of more than three hundred miles, even to the eastern boundary of Tennessee, there existed a very different region, comprising an agreeable diversity of hill and spread out over a fertile soil, and still, in many portions, covered with magnificent old forests. The hills gradually swelled into mountains, until their remote portions presented in all directions scenes of wild grandeur and sublimity, and were at last embosomed in the region that had been well called "The Switzerland of North America." The middl part of the State was settled by Presbyterians from the North of Ireland, of the class known as the Scotch-Irish, or descendants of those who had emigrated from Scotland and settled upon the escheated estates of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyronnell, in the reign of James I. Some of those early settler of North Carolina came into the colonies by the Delaware and settled on the east of the Alleghany mountains, but subsequently moved to North Carolina, and others came in by way of Charleston. The first emigration took place so: where near 1730, though ingress did not become rapid until 1750. At the time of which he spoke, the aspect of the country was not the same as at this day. Large prairies, over which waved a luxuriant growth of grass then spread out afer, where now stood thriving villages and cultivated farms. The streams were often box dered at that day by the "cane-brake," within which the game found food and shelter. By the sides of those streams, high above the expanding prairies the smoke from the settler's log cabin might be often seen curling aloft. At first the log cabins stood in solitary reclusion-eight, ten or fifteen miles were deemed a distance constituting quite a near neighborhood. But scattered as were the people, there was one artificial feature in the landscape that showed itself from the beginning. If they sought in some place most convenient of access to all, they were sure to find the meetinghouse for the worship of God. Even at this day the mouldering ruins of those rustic temples of worship remained, while near by rose the more imposing modern edifices of brick to supply their place. Around them were the green mounds and hillocks of the country grave yard "where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." The most prominent feature in the character of the people was the intensity of their religious feeling. They seemed to have united in their mental organization, the impulsive arder of the Irish, with the cool intellectual shrewdness of the Scotch. The one tempered the other: they were mentally zealous, and mentally They choose to understand a subject first, d when the mind once apprehended what they thought to be right and true, they throw themselves into the support of it body and soul. They were as stern enthusiasts as the old Covenanters, but they

knew better the ground of their enthusiasm; and they

were daringly brave, women as well as men. The people in those days knew but little of the operations

of the Colonial Government, there being no mails and

no newspapers in their section of the country. News of what was going on in the world without they re-

ceived when they came to attend the village church

on Sabbath. Sometimes the paster and sometimes the

stice of the peace or the doctor read to the assem

bled citizens a condensation of the little news they re-

ceived from Philadelphia, New-York, &c. He would

ask his audience to imagine themselves up among

not spring morning of 1775-to fancy themselves in

the village of Charlotte, in Mecklinburg County. It

would be obvious that, from some cause or other, there

had been brought together a very large assemblage,

and an unusual excitement appeared to prevail. Some

of the clergy would be seen speaking with deep ear-

nestness to gray haired men, who drank in with greedy

cars all that they uttered; while on the outskirts o

the circle matrons and younger women hearkened

with breathless attention to what was passing. Again,

near by might be seen groups of middle-aged men

engaged in earnest conversation. A man, whose dress and appearance betokened his belonging to the most

influential class in that simple community, in the mean-

time was reading aloud from a handbill, which had

just been brought by a travel-stained messenger

That handbill contained an account of the blood

of Massachusetts' men being shed by British

soldiers at the battles of Concord and Lexington on

the 19th of April, 1775. Sometime previous to to this as-

semblage it had been decided that the juncture of adairs

demanded an expression of the feelings of the citizens of Mecklinburg County. Col. Hope, a distinguished

and patrictic cirizen of that county, was empowered to

call a Convention of two Representatives from each

Militia District in the county. The urgency of the

crisis in the public affairs, both of the Colonies and the

Mother Country, impelled Col. Hope to call the Con-

vention, and it accordingly assembled on the 19th of

May, 1775, in the village of Charlotte, Into the midst

these hills of which he had been speaking, on a ples

ments, or to spurn their example. Mary Stuart.

BY REV. JOHN BOYCE, OF MASS.

The sixth and last of the course of Lectures before the members of the Catholic Institute was given last evening at Stuyvesant Institute. The lecture was delivered by Rev. John Boyce, of Worcester, Mass., and the subject chosen was "Mary Stuart." The speeker said, that at the time of receiving the very flattering invitation to deliver an address before the members of the N. Y. Catholic Institute, he had just concluded the perusal of the seventh volume of Labanoff's Life and Letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, and I exclaimed "God bless you Labanoff, for removing a great weight from the hearts of the people of the present age," and I therefore chose this as my subject for the present lecture. Mary Stuart was found guilty, by the sid of perjured witnesses, and by interested motives of the English Government, of the murder of her husband, Lord Henry Darnley. I will not vindicate her crime by enlisting your sympathy in behalf of her youth or beauty. Most of the acts of Mary Stuart were influenced by her royal cousin, Elizabeth Tudor, who was a Protestant, and was also the cause of her downfall. If she was guilty of the murder of her husband, Lord Darnley, then she was guilty of all the charges brought again her. In 1567, while Lord Darnley was lying ill at the house of Kirkoffleld, Mary was constantly watching at his bedside, and this is the woman who is charge with his murder. On the 10th of February, 1564, th night of the catastrophe, Mary Stuart left her husband for Holyrood to attend a wedding ball, and during that night the bouse of Kirkoffield, in which her husband was then lying, was blown up. When Mary became aware of this fact she was overwhelmed with grief, and yet she is charged as being the instigator of his

The Speaker then went on to explain her marriage in the short space of two months after this occurrence with Bothwell, the very man who had murdered her husband. This was brought about by force, and the object of the in-tigators was the dethronement of Catholic Mary, in which they were successful. Elizabeth plotted against her dethronement, and offered Morton gold to murder her.

Taking all the presumptive evidence of Elizabeth, on the one side, and the acts of Mary on the other, it is left for you to decide as to her guilt or innocense. As to the casket of letters, purporting to have been written by Mary, which were brought forward as evidence against her at her trial, Bothwell had confessed tha the was not the author of them, and Elizabeth Tudor sent Mary, Queen of Scotts, to the block, having at the time, in her possession, proofs of her innocence. At the present day there are millions of people who be lieve her to have been innocent.

During the evening the lecturer was frequently applauded by the large concourse of people present.

- A fire broke out in the workshop of the Charlestown Navy-Yard, early yesterday morning, but was subdued before any material damage was done.

The Worcester Transcript yesterday brought us the election returns of the IXth (Mass.)

District complete as follows: 34 Tewns, 2,604 2,858 3,862 Auburn 16 Templeton ... 78 Boylston ... 7 20 32 35 2,795 2,945 4,044 Lucid, very!

WASHINGTON.

Claim Agents and their Expulsion.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852. In passing the resolution recently introduced Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, for the exclusion of the claim-agents from the body of the Hall, who are admitted as reporters and newspaper correspondents, the House has made an excellent beginning in the work of extirpating a monstrous evil. Many of those who have the privilege of the Hall under this pretense, not write a line for any newspaper. It is right, therefore, that they should not be po ted to enjoy privileges under false pretenses. It is being asked, Are the House in carnest? Do they mean to abate the real claim-agency

evils? If so, this resolution should next be extended to the numerous and "highly respectable class of notorious claim-agents who have the privilege of the floor, as ex-members of ongress. At any moment during a ses-Congress. of these gentlemen may be seen on the sofas of the lobbies, or in the sears of Members, busily engaged in "drumming for claims." Member knows this to be true, yet no Memb proposes to abate this greater unisance. Nor does any gentleman, so far, propose a measure to obviate the effect of the interest which Members of the prezent Congress are said to have in claims, as sub-rosa solicitors, attorneys, agents and drummers. Of course, it is not po prove this allegation against any one Member. but I know that it is universally believed here. that on almost every question involving the payment of heavy sums from the national treasury more or less of its sworn guardians have a direct or indirect contingent interest. Until measures may be taken to purge the present Congress of this suspicion, and until ex-Members who are drummers for claims are also excluded from the Hall, the passage of the resolution adopted on Monday will look very much as though, after all, the House are only aiming to make another mo nopoly of the business of claim-agency at Washgton for Members and for ex-Members of Congress.

So much balderdash concerning claim agents has been uttered in the Hall of late years, that the country has received entirely wrong impressions-very wrong impressions concerning least a portion of these individuals. Many of them are gentlemen of character and fine attainments, who look after the interests of their ients under as nice a sense of right and wrong as influences the most conscientious member of the bar in any community. Nevertheless, there is a class of members in both Houses, who, whenever they speak of claim agents, paint them all as so many devils incarnate. The causes for the existence of improper classes of claim agents here, are to be sought in the presence of unqualified and unfaithful public servants in the Na-So long as members continu tional Conneils. lose pay and milage in playing at faro, and as a consequence, to borrow money, it is to be expected that such persons as lend to them with knowledge of the circumstances under which they come to be necessitous, will seek interest heavy interest, on the loans out of the National Treasury, using the votes of their debtors, of course, to obtain it. The member who borrows money to cover his losses by gambling cannot be expected to be over scrupulous in voting on a bill in which the lender has an interest. The country would stare in astonishment at the number who have done this if the House and Senate

were put on their oaths to answer yea or nay. Again, there are a class of agents here entertain most extravagantly. Although the business of each-the particular purpose each has in view-is well known to every member, yet day after day and night after night the par lors of every one of them are crowded with Members of Congress, who drink champagne and eat game suppers with as keen a relish as though they had paid for the entertaiment, in advance, out of their own pockets. While there, none of them take the trouble of recollecting that the custom is to pay the host out of the National Treasury-by voting to subserve

his interest on claim bills. I submit to the common sense of the public men to Congress, rather than in the fact that here, as everywhere under the sun, men are to be found who will take advantage of the wan of proper respect for themselves and proper regard for the moral obligations of their oaths. which even Members of Congress will at times

By way of illustrating the condition of public opinion in Washington relative to the interest which members of Congress at times have in claims or payments from the Treasury, I may appropriately mention that not long since, in drawing up a contract with Hon. Richard Thompson, of Ind., (an ex-member of the House) for the removal of the Menominee Indians, the Secretary of the Interior caused a special clause to be inserted, 'providing that no Member of Congress should be interested in it.' Congress appropriated \$25,000 for this purpose, and the contract with Thompson was for \$24,900. BALTIMORE.

ENGLAND.

The New Division of Parties.

Treepondence of The N. Y. Tribons.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1852.

The war of parties in the House of Commons beginning to assume a bitter tone. False friends and true are separated on a point be youd the question of free trade. All parties are free-traders now, both Whig and Tory, radical and conservative, because they cannot help themselves, the country has decided the question, and set it at rest for ever; and this, the Ministers themselves admit; but land and other sorts of property are now at war on ques tions of adjustment between their several in-terests in the new balance of power. The land-ed interests find that they have lost political supremacy, as well as higher rents and other rivileges, and their present efforts are directed to a system of diplomacy in Parliament which shall secure for them, at least, their political supremacy as a landed aristocracy. The Whigs have been conniving with the Tories secretly on this head, and trying to bull into a false sleep of confidence the industrial free traders, by an apparent alliance on the grounds of " unrestricted competition." The secret understanding between the landed gentry, Whigs and Tories The secret understanding against the other kinds of property-holders, has come out in the present debates. Sir James Graham and Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone, Lord Aberdeen and Disraeli, have all been maneuvering like 'gen-tlemen," at the clubs and elsewhere, to come to a "unanimous agreement" among them-selves, on divers questions of present and fuagree to the free trade polture policy, so as to y as it now stands, without committing themselves to any other measures which the mercantile free trade party may insist upon as its natural consequences. Sir James Graham and Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston have Graham and been particularly active in this diplomatic game of landed oligarchy, but they "let the cat out of the bag" in last nights' debates, in out of the bag" in last nights' debates, it a manner that does small credit to their diplo

matic generalship.

House and money property will perceive that
the alliance of the landed gentry on free trade the alliance of the landed gentry on free trade principles was only half sincere, and that there still remains a bone to pick between them. The landed aristocracy are not merely men of property, who work their land as others work

their mills and manufactories; they are political princes and dictators who rule the country as they like. The free trade policy has not only brought down rents and otherwise disturbed their material interests, but it has given commercial and industrial property an influence in the State it never had before.

The whole maneuvering of the landed interests is new directed to the balancing of influence between landed property and ordinary capital, in such a way as to maintain the ancient prependerance of the one, and the inferior position of the other. While the Whigs were in power, they managed to "bamboozle" the indusrial party of free traders, by fighting side by side with them for free trade measures against the avowed protectionists; but since the Tor's came into power, the physiognomy of all parties has assumed a different expression. The Whigs were suspected by the Manchester school men, before they gave up office, which they did be cause they were, to some extent, suspected and but partially supported by their followers. But since the other leaders of the landed laterest came in, the industrial interests have per ceived that "free trade" itself is not the real question at issue, and that Whigs and Tories are equally opposed to them-the industrial interest men-in Parliament. Cobden was not even once consulted on the wording of the op-position amendment to the Address, though it vas arouedly a free trade question, or rather a question of acknowledged victory and avowed defeat between free trade and protection. Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham and Lord Palmerston, with other landed gentry, kept the whole thing in their own hands, and endeavored to manage the business in such a manner as to obtain a unanimous vote in the House, without any active cooperation from the leaders of the free trade school. The Whigs have the matter, though Lord John Russell seemed to be very hard upon his Tory opponents. Cobden and his friends, however, seem to have seen through the hollowness of their Whig alies, and threaten to renew the war of acitation in the country, if any tricks are played, or even seri-ously attempted, by the landed-interest converts and "promoters" of free trade. There are, then, two distinct parties of free traders in this country, even in the ranks of propertythe democratic and the aristocratic, for industrial capital is naturally democratic in a coun try where landed property, besides its money value, is invested with the privileges of an oligarchy or political supremacy. Industrial property, moreover, is legitimate in every shape,houses, ships, machinery, &c., &c.; but erty in land, and air, and water, heat and light s quite another question. And this is the question of democracy in Europe, whatever name or form it may assume, at different times, and under various circumstances.

There is little new or interesting going on in any other direction. In France the Empire is a settled question. A large majority of whatever they may be, proclaim Napoleon III. the Emperor of the French. Things still remain unsettled, nevertheless, in that unhappy country, and violent suppressions of opinion life or liberty, are daily perpetrated, I am privately informed, to an enormous extent, and if not secretly, most silently, for nobody dares to say a word above a whisper on the subject. The Emperor talks of peace, but nobody be lieves him either here or on the Continent, and least of all in France, where some, at least, of the Provincial Government journals are openly proclaiming him as the "Second William, the Conqueror of England." Our Government is making active preparations for defense by sea and land, as quietly as possible, but evidently under a very strong conviction of their absolute A general war between the different necessity. States of Europe is, however, less probable, in proportion to the intensity of the internal fends between the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie in England, Prussia. Austria and Italy: and since the fear of proletarian democracy or socialism has subsided throughout Europe, the strife for political ascendency between the landed gentry and the holders of industrial property has re sumed its old intensity. Jesuitism and landed aristocracy will now be leagued together against Protestant liberty and mere industrial property and influence in Church and State. England strangely situated in this respect, as her landed aristocracy are becoming afraid of Protestant liberty, which favors industrial progress and supremney. This dissidence of interests and feelings in England will, when developed on a larger and more dangerous scale, weaken her in defense against the common enemy, unless some unforescen event arises to happen in a year or two it is not easy to discern: but certainly division, discord and dispersion are the order of the day in Europe for the present. Fortunately, trade is prosperous.

IRELAND.

State and Prospects of the Country. ndence of The N. T. Tritune. Duniin Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1852.

It is beginning to be deemed possible that ireland may rise, and Irishmen effect her resurrection. England seems inclined-from recent events and the course things are now taking,-to admit that Irishmen can be practical, as well as intellectual and imaginative and honestly earnest, as well as active in agitation. Our Attorney-General has introduced a codification of the laws relating to the land question,-that cruz legislatorum, and troubler of Ireland for centuries in the form of four bills; three of which are lauded by alland the fourth, which does not please the Tenant League, is likely to be made what will approximate to

contenting them.
In his introductory speech he laid bare landlord enor mities, exposed the chicanery of Governments that issued commissions of inquiry without end, and did nothing to remedy the evils disclosed; and said his measure was not satisfactory to himself; but he had to consider what he might be able to carry considering the court to decide on them, - hinting, thus, that as both louses were very much landlord Houses, the country had better put on the screw. Hereupon Sergeant Shee -a good lawyer, and "cunning of fence,"-took the opportunity of one of the "chances"-when it was the erest of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to conciliate every body-to get his Tenant-Right bill read a first time. Thus it is before the country; and as it is the e prepared by Sharman Crawford and approved by the Lea ue, and as the country will pour in its petitions in its favor-its most important provisions may be engrafted on the other in Committee

Our Solicitor-General has gained golden opinions from all sides of the House and all sections of the Press, for his bill for the reform of the higher Law Courts: and Mr. Dargan, our eminent contractor, is raising a "Pallace of Industry" for the Exhibition of 1853 that resembles more, in cost, splendor and extent, the work of a nation then of an individual. Our Irish Secretary has given assurance that the system of National Education shall undergo no change; and as the Schools are maintaining their hold on the judgments and affections of the people-in spite of the bitter hostility of ultra-Montane Roman Cathelics and ultra-Evangelical Church men-and the Colleges winning for themselves a high character for solid learning, political liberality, and unsectarian religion, the literary and moral character of the people will rise with the physical and social improvement of the country; or rather they will mutually

sid and reciprocally act upon each other.

In fact, from appearances, it seems likely to become a possibility that a Ministry—under the name of Conservative, by combinations of circumstances, the force of public opinion, and the hidding of rivals for popularity and attempting to dislodge them, may become more thorough, practical Reformers than one that glories in the prestige of the name Reforming, as if there were enough in that to secure the support of the friends of

But, is there not, after all, a possibility of the Minis try going out? Perhaps so; but not by the "religious equality" movement. These men are Church Reformers; and that is what the cry is for-not the abolition yf the establishment. They have issued a comm for the reformation of the Cathedral institutions of

England. And, so far from the course which the Irish Church is now pursuing—that is, a course of aggression on the religion of the Roman Catholic, and an attempt to bring them over to Protestantism—rendering her an object of disfavor with the people of England, it is precisely that which makes her popular; and they are daily increasing her resources for this purpose.

PACTS. The atter dislocation of the Oppositionists has given the Ministry a "fixity of tenure" in office-perhaps for this Parliament. However, greater certainty will be obtained after the Chancellor's exhibition of his financial scheme on Friday; and the discussion on the Irish and question on Mr. Shee's motion for Tenantright oa Tuesday. There seems something fair in "compensa-tive reduction of agricultural taxation," as, when the Agriculturists had the privilege of Protection, corresponding burdens were imposed; now that the privilege is denousery with, the burdens ought to follow. Some will, probably, be transferred to the consolidated fund. The Pope has declared to Dr. O'Tuole, who was

Vice-President of the Queen's College, Galway, that e cannot medify his sentence regarding the Colleges. No ceclesiastic can hold office; but the laity are not pro hibited from studying in them. It shows the mighty hold a sound education has on all classes; the upper class will not forego the Colleges, and the lower will not give up the Schools, or they would have been condemned outright.

The prospect of the stability of the Ministry will give a new stimulus to the "proselytizers;" will add quent already; that are spreading—because the "Mis-sions" are spreading—all over the country, affording employment to the Magistrates at Quarter Sessions, in places where, a while ago, religious controversy was unheard of.

But, in the midst of all, the material interests advance. Rallways bid fair to intersect the country. Manufacturers establishing themselves in new scenes. The land reconstructed ; poor rates lowered ; the pec-TELOSCOPOS. ple employed.

FRANCE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribus PARIS, Monday, Nov. 29, 1832.

The following message was read at the open-

ing seesion of the Legislative Body last Thursday:
"MESSINTES LES DEPUTYS: I have recalled you from your departments to take part in the grand act which is about to be accomplished. Although the Senate and the people have alone the right of modifying the Censtitution. I have desired that the political B sdy issuing like myself from universal suffrage, should come to certify to the world the spontancity of the national movement which raises me to the Empire. I consider it important that you, by authoritesting the free days of movement which raises me to the Empire. I consider it important that you, by authenticating the irrection of the election and the number of the votes, should by your declaration make evident the complete legitimety of my power. At this day, indeed, to declare that the supreme authority rests on an incontestable right, is to give to it the strength necessary for founding anything durable and for assuring the prosperity of the country. The Government, as you know, will only change its form. Devoted to the great interests which intelligence creates and peace develope, it will contain itself, as hitherto, within the bounds of moderation, for success never swells with prise the soul of those who see in their new elevation only a greater obligation imposed their new elevation only a greater obligation imposed by the people, only a higher mission intrusted to them by Providence.—Made at the palace of St. Cloud, 25th Nov., 1852. (Signed) Louis Napol.son."

Although words depend mainly for their value, on the character of the speaker, and Louis Napoleon has not so kept previous promises as to justify too great confidence in his-still this new recognition of domocracy as the base of the legitimacy of government under any form, and the repetition of the peaceful promises of the Bordeaux speech, have a certain worth. The nation may take note of them for future reference. The Legislative body is still engaged in counting the votes-a formality that will occupy its members till the second of December. The results of the election, so far as known, are summed up as follows: 7,752,903 yeas, 248,263 nays. Complete returns will raise the affirmative vote in round numbers to 8,000,000. Nearly two millions of Frenchmen, either afraid of making open opposition or hopeless of any good result from it, or indifferent, have abstained from taking any part in the vote.

One member of the Legislative Body and a few other public functionaries, have resigned their offices.
They are mostly legitimists. Louis Napoleon's accesssion to the Empire, which changes their oath of ten years' fidelity to the President, into a lease of body and scul for life to the Emperor and his successors, is the

scul for life to the Emperor and his successors, is the motive for their resignations.

"The Municipal Council of Paris, desiring to consecrate by works of benevolence, the remembrance of the rate which has just taken place, has resolved to place 160,000 frames (\$30,000) at the disposal of the Prefect of the Scine, to be applied in the following manner: 35,000 frames to redeem all the mattrasses which are in pawn at the Monte de-Pitit (licensed pawn broking establishments:) 75,000 frames to redeem bed-cluthes; 66,000 frames to pay arrears of monthly wages due to nurses; ments.) 78,000 france to redeem bed-clothes; 66,000 frances to pay arrears of monthly wages due to morses; (the working population of Paris cannot afford to keep their infants with them, but send them out ocheap country nurses for the first two or three years of their lives, at a cost of from twelve to sixteen france per month. The mother can carn, if she be a good worker and isher is no demand, from twenty to fifty france per month. A poorer class of quothers who cannot earn merely sixteen france a month, and cannot afford to menth. A poorer class of mothers who cannot earn merely sixteen francs a month, and cannot afford to send their children out to nurse, send them to the founding hospital, to the cemeteries or the Seine. There are indeed public bureaux where the miserably poor can deposit their infants in charge of nurses who are paid by the city or national government; but the gratuitous public care ceases when the child has attained the age of nine months. But to go on with the resolves of the Mumicipal Council: here is another official glimpse into the mysteries of Paris.) 40,000 francs to distribute clothing to the poorest children who sittem the schools and asylums (calles dasile—free primary schools, where young children are kept out of harm's way and their parents.)"

Society is evidently all right. Louis Napoleon, however, does not think so. His old socialistic ideas re corded in published volumes, may have undergone modifications, but he has not relinquished them. He is not of those who believe that misery of the working classes is a divine institution. For policy's sake a least he still preaches the contrary and promises amelioration. What he has said and done in reference to ledging houses for working people, when the prin ciple of association, applied to national comfort, is partially applied, is well enough known, An article in the Moniteur last Sunday, noticeable besides for its insistence on the Napoleonian doctrine of the people's right to choose the form of government (the right to change it is an inference too evident not to be drawn hereafter) closes with this sentence: "It is by benefits in favor of the poor and suffering classes, it is by acts of clemency that Louis Napoleon will inaugurate his reign." strength, next to the army, lies in the support of these same poor and suffering classes, who support him be cause they do expect from him benefits which preceding Governments have neglected to confer. His speeches and acts had constantly encouraged that expectation. He is too shrewd a man not to make efforts. or the semblance of efforts, to fulfill it.

Meantime, being in uarrow circumstances himself, it thought that he will order the Legislative Corps to double his present income of 12,000,000 francs. Be that, he will need certain imperial forests and domains -he will vote himself a large farm. The Municipal Council of Strasbourg have already offered to him the ancient imperial chateau belonging to that city. acts of " clemency " spoken of M. Cormenia in the artiele from the Moniteur quoted above, refers of course to the pardoning of men guilty of opposition to the Comp d'Etat. It appears, from several proclamations lately issued by different Prefects, that the punishment will be pretty generally commuted or remitted, on personal written application of the offender, accompanied by as-surances of future fidelity to the established power. Indemnification for imprisonment or exile of a year's duration would be an extravagance of clemency not to be thought of.

The Lockport Courier says, "we are in formed that an Eastern Company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a canal at Niagars Palls. The canal is to commence about half a mile above the Falls, and pass directly through the village at the Palls, and empty, of course into the river below the cataract. The Porters have made liberal donations to the enterprise, and there is no doubt in the opinion of our informant, but that the project will be successfully carried out."

The water power is said to be extensive!

The Buffalo Republic, a prominent Democratic organ, in a labored editorial, urges that Gen. Fierce owes it to the Democratic party of the State of New-York, to place Martin Van Buren at the head of the State Department, he being one of the founders of the party, and the author of its system of organization. This is a decided fling at the other "Old Fogica."

TEN TIMES A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR.—Mr. Andrew Russell, of Washington County, Va., was a member of the Electoral College from 1800 to 1828, and voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Jackson, and Van Burep.